とても氣樂に暮せる好いところ
人々の顔は晴々しく士氣は極めて高い
南部マニトバ州五十餘ケ所に散在する日本人

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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Property Sale To Begin This Week Warns Custodian

Association Prepares To Go To Court - Secretary Asks Speed-Up of Contributions

KASLO.—The Amalgamated Japanese Property Owners Association, after clarifying certain technical points in the statements received from their solicitors in the middle of this week, are preparing to contest the legality of the liquidation of their properties on the coast, Saburo Shinobu, secretary of the Association, told The New Canadian. Mr. Shinobu urged property owners who have not yet sent in their contributions to do so without delay.

Funds with descriptions of the owners' property have arrived as a parcel from Toronto, Revelstoke, Greenwood, Rosebery and Slocan Valley, he stated.

Many individual owners across Canada are also sending in their contributions for the fight and they are still coming in.

In Toronto, a committee has been organized and a request is made for any interested person in that area to contact the chairman of the committee at 20 Crewe Avenue or the secretary at the Y.M.C.A., 40 College Street, Toronto.

Reports from Toronto indicate that many Occidentals have been interested in the fight to prevent the government's action in liquidation of Japanese-owned property on the coast.

The report stated that the order-in-council is being closely studied and the assistance and the co-operation of influential organizations are being sought.

The Toronto committee consists of Edward Kitagawa, chairman; Ernie Arikado, secretary; Chiemi Mizuta, treasurer; K. Takahashi, auditor; Y. Nikaido and T. Oi, committee members.

VANCOUVER.—The Custodian of Enemy Property advertized a number of properties for sale by tender last week in the city daily newspapers. Included in the Vancouver properties were: 25 W. 5th Avenue, 8377 Osler St., 8821 Osler St., 840 East Cordova St., 846 East Cordova St., 337 Powell St., 2040 Columbia St., and 656 East Cordova Street.

Also included were a number of suburban properties listed as 203-205 No. 3 Rd., Lulu Island and 3906 Union Street, Burnaby.

According to all available information, the above properties are believed to be owned in Japan or by men placed in internment camps.

MOSQUITOS BITING FAST IN ALBERTA

LETHBRIDGE.— Mosquito warnings given by the benevolent professor at the University of Edmonton some time ago should not be disregarded by Alberta settlers.

Several million mosquitos won an unanimous decision over Dr. Robert Newton, president of the University of Alberta and 100 students at the University's annual tree-planting ceremony last week.

The University president was armed with a spade to cover the roots of a spruce tree planted on the university campus. But the spade was used to swat at the stinging insects and went undelivered as Dr. Newton and the students withdrew before the mosquito attack.

Edmonton's present mosquito plague also caused postponement of a garden party planned at the home of Mrs. J. Gillespie by the Women's Auxiliary to the University hospital.

The ladies plan to hold the affair in the fall when, they hope, the mosquitos won't be around.

Prisoners-Of-War Pool Supplies Labor Needs In Sugar Beet Fields

LETHBRIDGE.— Prisoners of war will start working in Southern Alberta sugar beet fields this week according to the statement made by A. E. Russell, Alberta representative of the B. C. Security Commission, who is acting for the federal department of labor.

He explained that the plan presented to federal authorities earlier in the week for employing prisoners-of-war in beet fields had received the approval of both the departments of labor and national defense.

The men will be employed in beet fields in working parties of ten, putting in an eight-hour day. They will be transported by trucks from their camp to beet field in the morning and be returned each evening. A proper guard will be maintained at all times, Mr. Russell said.

If conditions were suitable on Monday of this week, the first convoy of two working parties will have gone to work in beet fields in the Raymond district. More parties will go to work as their labor is required.

Worker Ordered Out Of District By Kelowna People

KELOWNA.—(CP)— A Japanese vegetable worker found in the Okanagan Mission District near here was brought to Kelowna by a group of local residents and requested not to return. It was the second similar action in recent weeks by those opposed to the employment of Japanese in this area, a Japanese family having been given 12 hours to leave Kelowna a few weeks ago.

End of War Does Not Mean End of Many Restrictions

An Ottawa report of more than ordinary interest to Japanese Canadians was made this week by Charles Bishop, Daily Province writer, concerning the nation's post-war problems on the continuation of Dominion Government wartime restrictions of one kind or another.

In his report headed "Termination of War Controls When Peace Comes Problem", he stated that "in official circles, the idea is dismissed that the end of the war will automatically mean the return to enterprise, free of regulative restraints except what has always existed to a degree."

Moreover, "for a considerable time" controls of one kind or another will continue, the time being for whatever proves to be the period of adjustment, the report continued. Conditions will be influenced by the state of things at the peace and the measure of joint collaboration at that time.

"The prospect is for a return to the initiative of individual enterprise, in the broad sense. At the same time it is thought that this will not come automatically but rather that many controls will continue till the [illegible] process is accomplished."

Interesting to note in the report is that there are at present 75 [illegible] and administrators exercising wartime restrictions. "Operating from the department of munitions and supply are 14 full-fledged controllers, vested with wide authority. Besides the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which is the parent body, there are 53 administrators."

Norris & MacLennan Urges Immediate Move By Property Owners: Only Legal Action At Once Can Halt Procedure

VANCOUVER.— Warning was given by Glenn MacPherson, representing the secretary of state and former manager of the Custodian's office here, that advertisement would appear in the Press by next week informing the public that the Japanese properties were for sale.

The local custodian's office is now at work preparing a catalogue of all Japanese properties and would ask for offers on them in the very near future, he stated.

It is intimated that the government will proceed with their plan to dispose of the properties unless prevented from doing so by legal action.

Mr. MacPherson arrived in Vancouver from Ottawa for the express purpose of making arrangements for sale of Japanese-owned property.

VANCOUVER.—The legal firm of Norris and MacLennan informed the Amalgamated Property Owners' Association in Kaslo that definitely nothing further could be done to prevent the disposal of Japanese properties on the coast, short of legal action and urged that such action be taken as soon as possible in view of the warning given by the Custodian's department that the liquidation would begin this week.

The method of procedure which had been first considered by the firm of obtaining an injunction against the Advisory Board could not be proceeded with, informed the letter. The Board is not properly constituted by the Government for the purpose of assisting in the disposal but is merely a committee called in for advising. No order-in-council has been made appointing a Board.

The firm pointed out that there are two methods of procedure. The first and the most preferable in the opinion of the lawyers would be proceeding by way of petition of right in the Exchequer Court. In that case the Government would have to give its consent but it is felt that it would not refuse to do so.

It is still undecided, in such case whether to prepare two petitions of right, one for a Japanese national and one for a naturalized subject, or whether it would be best to bring one petition of right in the names of several members of the Property Owners' Association on behalf of all members of the Association. In the opinion of the solicitors, the latter would be most preferable, but discussion on the matter is still proceeding.

The second method of possible procedure, continued the statement, would be to make Reference by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the Constitutional Question Determination Act of the province of B.C.

From there the question of the constitutionality of the proposed disposal would be referred to the Court of Appeal and it would then be open to take an appeal from there to the Supreme Court of Canada.

However, several drawbacks seem to appear in this procedure in that the Provincial Government would have to recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor that a Reference of such matter be made. Therefore on the arguments, the Attorney-General department from British Columbia would be represented if the Provincial Government made the Reference, which is stated in some quarters as very unlikely.

SELECTIVE SERVICE
Coal Rulings Affect Orientals?

A Federal Government advertisement in the daily papers last Thursday regarding new rulings for employment of men for coal mines brought some interesting case study for Japanese Canadians.

Section 18 of the Federal Order states that "regardless of any Dominion or Provincial law, male persons at least 16 years old may be employed as coal mine workers, and female workers at least 18 years old may be employed as surface workers.

A provincial act passed some twenty years ago ruled that no person could be employed in the mining industry underground unless the person possessed a miner's licence, the qualifications for which included previous experience in that occupation and a knowledge of English.

[illegible] there were 150 Japanese working at the Cumberland mine [illegible] Island. This decreased [illegible] 1935 when they were [illegible]. A few, however, [illegible] work on the surface.

[illegible], while it is not [illegible] to provide employment for Japanese in mines, actually [illegible] same effect as the recent [illegible] respecting logging [illegible] in interior B.C.

[illegible] mining situation gives rise [illegible] of the more interesting legal [illegible] established in regard to the legal status of Orientals and their descendants in B.C.

VANCOUVER.—Chinese and East Indians, although not liable for military call-up in Canada, are subject to Ottawa's order transferring workers from non-essential jobs, the Daily Province reported.

"Six Chinese between 19 and 40 have already reported to the Selective Service office in Vancouver and will probably go to work on farms, in logging camps, in mines or in shipyards in the near future.

"As in the case of the whites affected by the job transfer order, previous experience of the Chinese and Hindus and their physical conditions will determine to which type of new employment they will go or whether they will remain in their present occupations.

"So far, no East Indians have registered under the job transfer order.

"Apparently there were none of military age employed in any of the [illegible] classified by Ottawa [illegible]."

However, a considerably larger number of Chinese and a few Hindus are expected to be obtained for essential jobs as the result of Ottawa's later edict classifying 20 additional occupations as non-essential, the report said.

Deadline for them to report is June 19.

United Church Against Deportation Of Japanese-'Promise of Future Wars'

VANCOUVER.— While not mentioning Japanese by name, the B.C. Conference of the United Church, voiced disapproval to deport these people on a large scale. The conference also adopted a motion against the "selling of private property by the government without the consent of the owners."

A resolution adopted by the delegates urged consideration of the Christian attitude toward Canadian minorities, and declared that proper handling of the matter was an extremely serious one for the future of Canada, for the unity and strength of the nation and for the value of her citizenship.

"Such proposals as to deport large numbers of people born in Canada, or who otherwise have acquired Canadian citizenship, is contrary to the Christian conscience and carries with it natural reactions in a deep threat to unity in Canada and of smouldering ill will with promise of future wars from outside of Canada," the resolution said.

"We protest against the selling of private property by the government without the consent of the owners because the people belong to a particular race or are of a particular national origin, and against the application of the law of Canada in a different way with respect to persons due to difference of race or of national origin."

VANCOUVER.—The Grand Orange Lodge of B.C. at its three-day convention urged that every Japanese be removed from the military defense zone, and after the war, sent back to Japan.

The gathering also went on record as favoring the selling of Japanese property on the coast, "and the proceeds be applied to the reduction of the cost of internment, also to go toward cost of deporting the Japanese, and that they be forever prohibited from acquiring any interest in property in the Dominion."

A protest against any religious organization being represented at the Peace Table or in post-war groups was made.

It was recommended to the immigration department that it exercise great care to see that no one be allowed to become a citizen of Canada who is not sympathetic with the democratic and free ideals for which the Allies are fighting and dying for in this war.

It was resolved in the interests of national unity, educational efficiency and economy that a stand be taken against separate schools and bilingual schools.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada

Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

Staff
Harry S. Kondo H. Tsuji Roy Ito

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WE ARE BEWILDERED

When we had finished reading the Daily Province report, "Japs' Chances for Education Better Than B. C. Whites," as explained by the Hon. G. T. Perry, provincial minister of education, we wondered whether to take it as a high compliment to our schools, or to give one of those things commonly known as the "horse laugh."

We do not know if Mr. Perry stated the whole of the report which explained to great lengths the "advantages enjoyed" by Nisei students in the interior towns. It was a pleasant surprise to us for we did not know we even had an "advantage." The minister, we presume, stated that Japanese children have all the advantages of the B.C. correspondence courses but also "competent instructors from among their young men and women who have graduated from Canadian universities, to assist and supervise the education. Thus, the Japanese children . . . have the advantage not enjoyed by white students of the same courses . . . they have personal direction and instruction."

Mr. Perry, we presume again, also explained carefully that "Japanese students may subscribe for high school correspondence courses and pay for them in the same way that white children are doing." Here again, exultantly trumps the report, they (the Nisei) have the advantage over the white children, for they receive personal direction from university graduates of their own race.

After some research and thinking, we believe that the above facts are slightly in error. We hope that the public is acquainted with the fact that Lemon Creek teachers, according to our latest report from that centre, have no desk and there are only eight classrooms in that school with blackboards, six using tiny bulletin boards and six with nothing at all. We also hope that some inkling of the struggle and long hours put in by Nisei teachers on a low basic wage, who on the contrary from being university trained, are 90 per cent just out of high school is known.

We sincerely trust that some time in the future it will be most carefully explained to newspaper reporters that "the personal direction from university graduates of their own race," which the high school correspondence students may enjoy, are from young men and women, who, after a full day of work, teach and instruct and prepare lessons far into the night . . . AT NO SALARY AT ALL.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, Japanese students do not pay the same amount for correspondence courses as the white students are doing . . . they pay more, the total running up to a large sum. And in most cases, we understand, for white children in out-of-way places, the course is entirely free except for a registration fee of two dollars. The fact that Japanese parents are dipping into their slender savings to pay a monthly fee for their children who are lucky enough to attend local schools, we hope, is also known.

Perhaps it would be better if we did give a loud laugh, not of bitterness, not of anger but one of sheer wonder how and why such statements appear in the paper. Perhaps, we are totally in error in our facts, or we have not the right slant on this subject. It seems that since the Nisei students are not getting the same educational facilities as thousands of other B.C. students, the good minister has kindly pointed out that anyway, the evacuee children are better off than 1400 elementary students enrolled at the High School Correspondence School in Victoria. As one evacuee put it, someone seems to be trying to make two plus two equal five.

The widely-read American monthly magazine, the Reader's Digest gave an interesting sidelight on the Japanese American evacuation in its May issue. The Digest annually offers an honorary gift subscription to all the 30,000 high school valedictorian in the United States and Canada.

Said the article:

"Last spring a brilliant young Japanese-American high school girl on the West Coast was removed to a relocation camp just before Commencement. The boy who replaced her as class Valedictorian was awarded an honorary gift subscription. At once he asked that his subscription be transferred to the girl.

"Some day," he wrote, "she will be a leader of her race in the United States. What greater stimulus to a continuing education and thoughtful, loyal citizenship could I give her than this?"

Nisei Voices

(With this story by M.M.K. from London, Ontario, it is the hope of the editor to begin a column NISEI VOICES with Nisei writers from coast to coast contributing regularly. Wide-awake Nisei are urged to write in. It may be a story such as this, or a write-up of your experiences in the past year, or may be your observations of the province you may be residing in . . . and it does not have to be about Japanese. C'mon, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario . . . 550 words as soon as you can. Next week we'll have one from the camps.)

TO THE FUTURE

By M. M. K.

LONDON, Ont.

SHE ALWAYS LOOKED expectantly to the future. That is what I liked about her. Sadako has had a difficult life, but through all her sorrows and grief she has remained calm and hopeful. Two months after she graduated from high school her parents were killed in an auto accident. And she was left alone to fend for herself.

When Sadako was twenty-three, she married a childhood friend who was an Irishman. What a happy life they led for three years and a son was born to them. Their cup of joy overflowed. Could they possibly be happier.

A GREAT TRAGEDY

In July, 1941, a great tragedy came to Sadako. Her husband went on a fishing trip and never returned. Three oranges and an odd board or so bobbed searchingly over his watery grave after the brief storm had subsided. Sadako's grief was agonizing. She could not sleep or eat. Yet, there were no tears. Not a word or cry reproaching God or fate came from those compressed lips. Friends tried to console her, but she was shut off from them. Some thought she was cold and unresponding but she felt that she had to keep her grief locked up in her heart, not to be shared. But how long was she to go on thus? Would this wound ever heal? It seemed almost unlikely.

On December 7, 1941, Sadako said to me, "You've heard the news. Anything can happen now. What can I do?" I was bewildered. The news had stunned me and I thought only of the present which had me heartsick. I had no thought for the future. How could I answer? What could I say? At last Sadako was able to get away from herself and I was helpless.

A PILLAR OF STRENGTH

But Sadako needed no help. That day she became a person alive, a pillar-of-strength. During evacuation Sadako, calm and full of foresight took command in our community. It was Sadako who spoke helpful words of encouragement to the Issei. She realized her handicap. She had married a hakujin. She would be held in suspicion. Despite all she succeeded in winning everyone's respect and love. She did nothing spectacular, she helped in little ways. She was very tender with the aged and the very young, and to youth she was a source of renewed strength.

Soon everyone began to wonder about Sadako herself. Would she remain where she was? Anxious about it, I asked her myself. Her face seemed to shut right up. Then she turned to me, "If my husband had lived . . . But no, I am glad now that he has gone. All this would have broken his heart." I waited tensely. Would she at last unburden her weary mind?

She said, "I'm sure he would want me to help where I can in the new Rebuilding . . . rebuilding of lives, of homes, and of faith. It is the future we must put our minds to. Our troubles will blow over. We have our storms, but always the sun shines on us again. Behind that dark cloud there is a silver lining," she ended firmly and softly and as I looked through her eyes, I am sure that I saw a faint but true light shining just around the corner.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

. . . I want to get The New Canadian into the hands of some of my friends for I find it both interesting and illuminating and feel that it contains much that should be widely read by people across Canada.

I know my Japanese friends in New York would greatly appreciate seeing the paper.

Wishing you well in your good work for better understanding.

(Miss) F. G. HAMILTON
Lemon Creek, B. C.

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I am writing this letter with the sincere hope that some efforts will be made to secure a Japanese doctor who will be stationed at Lethbridge to look after the medical needs of Japanese in southern Alberta.

Recently, our family encountered a very sorrowful experience in the death of my youngest sister and as a result, we have come to feel more than ever that this need is very urgent and real. Let me recount our experience.

On May 2, my youngest sister, Haruye, was stricken with influenza. We phoned for the doctor in Raymond but he could not come. The doctor in Lethbridge answered our call, however, and after giving hypodermic injection to the patient, he left with professional instructions and a promise to return the next morning. But to our astonishment, this doctor did not return. Consequently, we phoned for the doctor in Magrath, Raymond and Lethbridge, but without success.

The next day when the condition of my sister became worse, we sent in a frantic appeal to another Lethbridge doctor and was told to bring her to the city. Our employer Mr. Wilde gave us all the co-operation and we were able to take her to the Lethbridge hospital in his car. By this time my sister's condition was critical.

My mother was also confined to another hospital in Lethbridge with 'flu, but on the advice of the doctor, we kept back the news of her daughter's serious illness from her.

One of the difficulties I met was as interpreter between my Dad and the doctor. My lack of knowledge of the technical terms pertaining to medicine and inability to explain fully what the two said, hindered me a great deal. My Dad wished to call a Japanese doctor from an evacuation centre in B. C. The doctor, however, assured us that there was nothing to worry about and we permitted ourselves to place our confidence in him.

On the evening of May 10th, my sister's condition changed from bad to worse and she passed away.

I feel that if a Japanese doctor were here, our burden would have been much lighter because we could have been able to express ourselves clearly without resorting to interpreting. There are also many other advantages in having a Japanese doctor in Lethbridge and I urge that efforts be made to secure one for the benefit of the Japanese people here.

T. YAMASAKI
Welling, Alta.

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

After living in Headingly, Man. for a year since evacuation, I came to Norquay, Sask. to join my husband, who is working in a planer mill four miles from Norquay town.

There are but few white people here, and they are all very nice and kind-hearted. We are the only Japanese up here, and so I like to read The New Canadian each week.

HATSUMI OKURA
(Mrs. Ken Okura)
c/o White Spruce Lbr. Co.,
Norquay, Sask.

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

To every Nisei in the east, the major event of any week comes on the day when the postman brings a copy of The New Canadian.

I have received The New Canadian quite regularly and have immensely enjoyed reading each and every copy. The New Canadian brings the only source of contact between us and our fellow evacuees in B. C., and is of great value to the "Easterners." The New Canadian is fulfilling excellently the great task of keeping up our morale. Carry On!

HENRY SHOJI
Hamilton, Ont.

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

While in Sandon I had the great privilege of writing in your widely read paper. I enjoyed it very much although I had only time to write in twice. I hope someone is making a better job of it now.

I am sure that by reading your paper, I will be able to keep in close contact with the weekly happenings in B. C.

ROY MATSUI
Toronto, Ont.

An Appeal to Citizens

(An Editorial in the Toronto Daily Star)

Citizens with democratic instincts will want to sign, and many have already signed, the petitions which are being circulated by the Civil Liberties Association of Toronto. It asks for the restoration of 108 community halls in Canada, taken by the Dominion Government from the Ukrainian Labor-Farmer Temple Association.

These properties should be restored to keep clean Canada's record as a democratic nation. Future generations will find it hard to understand how this sort of thing could have happened. This is what did happen:

In June, 1940, the Dominion Government seized and placed in the hands of the National Custodian all the public halls owned by the U.L.F.T.A. Under the Defence of Canada Regulations, this organization was swept up with others and declared illegal. Its properties were then sold for a fraction of their assessed value, mostly to rival groups.

There is no precedent in Canadian history for this action. The Nazis have burned books and confiscated people's cultural centres. It is astonishing to find this also has been done in Canada and done to a group whose kinsfolk are fighting and bleeding for us on our Eastern front. Enemy aliens have received better treatment here. Their properties are being kept in trust to be returned after the war.

What has this Ukrainian group done to deserve such callous treatment? Actually no charge of disloyalty has ever been laid or proved against them. An officer of the U.L.F.T.A. has written: "It was very hard to learn what was our crime. No official notice has been served upon us and we could not have recourse to the law courts. We learned through a letter written by the Minister of Justice that we were accused of being sympathetic toward the Soviet-Ukraine." It is obvious that someone has blundered.

It is hoped that over the weekend, petitions will be circulated in churches, synagogues and wherever citizens gather. **Many have come in signed by individuals and groups. The Hamilton board of control, all the ministers of the United Church in Regina, the municipal councils of The Pas and Transcona in Manitoba, and trade union locals are among the signers. Copies of the petition may be obtained at the C.L.A. office, 23 Wellington St. West, Toronto.**

Story Of A Road Camp — By Carl Carlsen

SUGAR RATIONS

(From The Canadian Forum)

SUGAR WAS GOING to be rationed in the Japanese nationalist camps at last, and our camp records showed we were using four times as much as the indicated official allowances. Men outdoors in a cold climate use sweets in abundance, and the Japanese are no exception to the general rule.

The storeman for our outfit told me, "You fellows in the camp will simply have to cut down on sugar. Almost three hundred pounds a week! You probably will be getting around sixty. It is on a voluntary basis right now. But just wait. Soon it will be so that you simply won't get any more than so much."

Up on the track of the railroad where we were camped in a work-train with one hundred Japanese recently exiled from the Coast area, I told the Japanese cook what the storekeeper had said.

There were three cooks, and many helpers, but Suyekichi Nakamoto was the most forceful; so it happened we were in the general habit of dealing with the cook-car directly through him. He was a tall, slim, excitable young man, who spoke with dramatic gestures and flashing black eyes.

"What! Sixty pounds a week for over a hundred men! Can't do it, that's all. Hotcakes in the morning, cake or pie dessert, bread." He counted them off on his fingers. "Sixty pounds last little more than one day . . . We need sugar for coffee, too. Don't forget."

SENSE OF DISCRIMINATION

Then I told the white cook. Let me explain here that Japanese road-camps are organized as much as possible along racial lines, so the two peoples are kept separate. This calls for a sense of discrimination, especially in the dining-room, since the Canadian-Japanese are passionately addicted to Canadian food — sugar, and white bread for instance. They have abandoned their Japanese food almost entirely.

WE DID IT this way. The Japanese ate in one diner — two sittings. We white men ate in the other diner — one sitting. At first the cooks, our own white cook included, all worked together in the cook-car, until the Japanese, who were most numerous, simply crowded the white man out. Men always crowd each other, and Japanese men are, above all things, manly.

We were going to move from the work-train on the siding to our permanent camp that was being built across the railroad track by the lake. At the permanent camp we would have everything separate from the Japanese — cook-house, dining-room, bath-house. The Japanese did not like it. Neither did I, because we were all, in a sense, workers together. Then one evening the Japanese boys invited me to have supper with them. Afterwards I told someone what a good cook the Nakamoto boy was. This seemed to indicate a subtle undermining of the white cook's integrity.

He was a mild, slight, middle-aged Englishman, with thin gray hair, a long thin nose and clear blue eyes. He was a good cook, too. I saw him angry only twice. Once [illegible] the stove in the cook-car went on strike and refused to [illegible] in a heavy snowstorm, just after he had put the pies into the oven. And again, one time I locked him in the cook-house by mistake for fifteen minutes.

NOT ENOUGH SUGAR

When I told him about the sugar he said, "Well, if we can't have it, we can't have it! There is nothing we can do about it. We will just have to go without I suppose. Still, they can't expect me to make pies and puddings if there isn't enough sugar. They'll have to do without them, too, I guess."

Then early in April we moved camp. The storeman was good to us; he sent us two whole sacks of sugar — two hundred pounds. But he warned us solemnly there would be no more until another allowance was due.

The white cook laughed, somewhat incredulously, I thought, when I told him what the ration was — about ten pounds a week. He was going into his own cook-house now, where he would be the sole chef and no interference. The foreman gave him a Japanese helper, however, a boy named Jimmie, who looked like a small edition of Premier Tojo, even to the oversized glasses.

Jimmie was a waiter in a Vancouver chop suey place before the evacuation. He was very friendly. Off hours he painted pictures.

He complained, "There is no scenery here — nothing but mountains."

That was true, in a way. We were in the middle of the mountains. There were tall mountains all around us. The new camp stood on the hillside overlooking a frozen white and blue lake, just now spotted with emerald green patches of water where the spring sunshine was melting the ice. Across the lake, directly opposite and facing us, a steep mountain wall stood outlined against the cold Canadian sky.

The white cook and our teamster had bunks in one end of our store-car. On moving day the teamster was helping with the supplies. He loaded them on the sleigh and dragged successive instalments of them over the patches of squashy spring snow on the hillside to the new storeroom. The cook hurried up to the camp early.

COOKS PLAY TRICKS

Everybody was very busy. It was late in the day, and the shadows on the lake were long, when I heard that the cook and the teamster, thoughtfully, had appropriated an entire sack of sugar, half our precious stock, for the white men's cookhouse. Cooks often play tricks on each other. This one meant a hundred pounds of rationed sugar for twenty men and the amount for a hundred men.

I said, "Mr. Gleason, that sugar will have to last ten weeks, until the middle of June."

But Suyekichi Nakamoto came into the camp office, his eyes flashing and his apron tossed over his shoulders. The Japanese cook was angry.

"How come that other cook got just as much sugar as we got? He has only twenty men and we got a hundred. Took half the eggs, too," he added as an afterthought.

The situation was not very good. I said, "Look here, Mr. Nakamoto. I can't help that now. He shouldn't have done it, and I did not know. I have been very busy today. We will fix it this way. We will charge that cookhouse with the sugar they took and we'll see he doesn't get any more until the middle of June."

Nakamoto said [illegible]. "Okay! You do that." He strode out of the office still angry.

From the doorway he shot back at me over his shoulder, "And don't forget!"

WE WHITE MEN had lots of sugar for a while — for as long as it lasted. We had cookies, pies, puddings and cake. Some of the men put three spoons of sugar in their coffee. The doughnuts were rolled in sugar. We feasted.

The Japanese fared much simpler and better. They kept inside the ration limits. There was no straight sugar on their tables. Their coffee went on with the sugar already in it, mixed in the pot, so much and no more. Sometimes they drank green tea unsweetened.

NO MORE DESSERTS

Then the famine came. The sugar was almost gone in the white men's cookhouse, and I was resolute. So was the storeman. It was not the middle of June yet. The result was a short almost sugarless season until the new ration was due, a season when the sugar bowls went off the table immediately after breakfast, if they appeared at all, and did not reappear until the following breakfast. Luckily, we managed to get a little honey and corn syrup. There were no desserts.

I said nothing. I trusted Jimmie Tojo to keep the Japanese adequately informed of our troubles. I know, though, that the Japanese cookhouse served pie every day at noon and cake for supper.

Then the Japanese threw a party. Mysteriously, there seemed to be no connection with a celebration and our temporary sugar shortage, but the reason given was simple and plausible, one that now, when we were all settled in the new camp, a get-acquainted party was in order. True, all of us who had been with the camp from the beginning were not there. Also, a few of the white men did not attend. The cook was one of these. Invitations were not given out, but the understanding was that if we wanted to get acquainted and to meet everyone in our outfit on the basis of an equality that was unmindful of political and color variations, we were all equally welcome.

IT WAS IN the evening, around the long tables in the Japanese dining room. Everyone was wearing his good clothes, because this was supposed to be a very special occasion. There were fresh spring wildflowers on the tables in empty gallon cans. There were speeches and there was laughter. Every person in the room had to rise when his turn came and make a short speech — to tell who he was, and what, and where he came from. If he could not do that he was allowed to sing a song.

They found me a seat beside Suyekichi Nakamoto. When the cook offered me cigarettes, I accepted them graciously.

SUGAR PLEEZE?

I saw that besides the flowers there was also food on the tables — cheese sandwiches, beef sandwiches, jam sandwiches, cakes, cookies. Large platters heaped with rich chocolate cakes and soft, vanilla icing stood at our elbows, pots of coffee, unsweetened, and bowls of sugar. The Japanese boys must have gone without their usual sugar a week to afford such a spread. It was a banquet. We ate nippy cheese-on-brown-bread sandwiches, tarts, benevolent jam sandwiches, gooey, indigestable gobs of rich chocolate cake and icing. We talked and laughed.

Suyekichi Nakamoto poured me a large cup of coffee.

"Sugar?" He offered me the bowl with an air of infinite solicitude. The Japanese are a polite people.

I [illegible] of those [illegible] who seldom use sugar in coffee, but I [illegible] this occasion, whereby some special significance attached itself to the simple act of passing a white man the sugar. After all, they were Japanese, but they had made their sugar ration last, while we had not. And no special concessions had been given.

So when Nakamoto passed me the sugar, I knew what to do. I said, enthusiastically, "Yes, thank you!"

DEAR MR. EDITOR...

JAFFRAY, B.C.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

Well, we're still rolling like the dogies, plenty of dust and cinders in the ears, eyes, nose and throat, but also plenty of food in the stomach. This reporter is travelling in relocation style — that, plain enough is in the day coach for forty days and forty nights, with no hashib or Arabian dancing girls to while away the time.

After the standard stop-over in Nelson, where, as they say, you can't miss seeing a fellow evacuee sometime on the street, between the Greyhound or the Hudson Bay, we finally piled on to the very last car on our short train.

Just for local color, we located CATHY OKA from Rosebery, and JEAN KANNO from Sandon buying handbags at the 'Bay'. Guess they were getting ready for the fortune in them thar eastern hills. And down the street at the Grayd[illegible], we got together with the Slocan group — [illegible] YAMANAKA of Prince Rupert, "FUDGE" TOYOTA, the "songbird of the Cowichan Valley," (who eases the moments along at 4:30 a.m. crooning "Smoke Get's in Your Eyes"), AIKO ISEZAKI of Kitsilano's Isezaki's, and MITSUKO OKADA, travelling east via Vancouver, Lillooet and Slocan, and DOROTHY HARUKO MORISHITA. Also on board up ahead in the slightly ritzier air-conditioned car is the Greenwood Gang, the ONO'S, the NAGAI'S and the YAMASHITA'S, and TAKESHI SUGA'S from Slocan. It's a family affair up at that end.

Our own Kaslo group is just as was . . . welfare workers KAZUKO HIDAKA and KAY ODA and KAY TODA, and the three inseparable musketeers, JEAN HAYASHIDA, KAY IDENOUYE and AIKO BABA, who believe unity gives strength and prepare for the trip by sleeping soundly through the Nelson stop-over. Just in case the girls get lonely, there's also VERNON SHIMOTAKAHARA, who retired to the solemn grandeur of the New Grand Hotel at Nelson, and of course yours truly.

ON THE CUFF . . . but Aiko admits already to being homesick; Jean is thinking of her fond parents way up in the bleak mountains . . . sleeping in the day coach is no picnic, but everyone is cheered up by the thought that tonight we'll all be so tired that we'll sleep better. The groom of two months confessed last night to being a trifle lonely . . . and the feminine touch . . . a bobby pin makes a good paper clip . . . the conductor is a very decent fellow and all goes well with the [illegible] . . . air force blue and the skin-tite pants which make up a part of our travelling companions . . . scenery thus far is not so much to write about, but watch for moonlight on the trestle across the Kootenay Lake . . . if memory serves me right, both the Kicking Horse and the Yellowhead were more impressive . . . a bright fresh blue print does things for the morale on a long train trip . . . it's recommended travelwear for gals going east . . . and on this line, there being no pillow service, they're also recommended if you belong to the coaches hoi polloi.

TOM

DEAR BOSS: (Gosh, I feel like J. Scott . . .)

Today is Wednesday, just four days after you departed for Ontario in that sorrowful make-shift battledress of yours and the office is smelling remarkably clean. But getting down to strictly business . . .

Remember the cartoon George Shimo drew for the J.S.C. number back on the coast, showing everything topsy-turvey, guys lying on the floor, sitting in waste-paper baskets, goggle-eyed in getting out the sheet? . . . well, that's me today!

To begin with, that solitary story you left on insurance has disappeared completely. I have an awful hunch that it has gone to the crematorium and now it'll have to be translated back again from Japanese into English tonight! What a system! But don't worry, everything is strictly O.K., in fact I am heavily overloaded this week. I wrote a long column, 22 inches . . . but will have to hold it till next week, although I will be sorry to disappoint the legion of High-Lowites from coast to coast . . . yeah man! The Japanese ed. is still raving about the spirit of the settlers on the prairies . . . notice we don't call them evacuees any more. He made a three-hour speech last Saturday night and he keeps on talking about it. He has written a long, long article and demanding the front page for it. It took me a whole night to translate it and it still has to be rewritten. Oh, well, measured in good Canadian cents that did cost some jakealoo . . .

Sports Day at Kaslo was swell. Mr. Fahrni did his part in the band and Harry worked on the machine all day. T.U. and I went down for 15 minutes but that was a fatal move . . . we're working like mad now. Harry was muttering all day yesterday about your cock-eyed circulation system. He can't figure it out. I'm seriously thinking of rushing Mr. Mayeda through the typing course. F.A.M. wrote in saying that once he left camp he couldn't go back . . . and so darn it! T.M.K. wants to know the address of Dr. Hak[illegible].

That's all for now, but I think I need somebody [illegible] to read the stack of papers coming in. Great mail today. Nothing to worry about . . . take your time . . . that editorial head just about explains the whole English section . . . WE ARE BEWILDERED. But next week everything will be ship-shape. And oh yes, Ayako drove in a ten inch spike in 24 strokes on Monday. Hugo Y. and Mr. A. just came to Kaslo on the train.

THE MISTER EDITOR

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SPORTS

SLOCAN BASEBALL

By Tamie

LEMON CREEK PASTES BAYFARM 20 - 0
CLIPPERS NOSE OUT GIANTS 3 - 2

LEAGUE STANDING	W	L	Pct.
Lemon Creek	1	0	1.000
Clough Clippers (Popoff)	2	1	.686
Albrights (Bay Farm)	2	2	.500
Graham Giants (Married men)	1	2	.333
Gardiners Indians (Popoff)	1	2	.333

SLOCAN, May 28. — From two weeks ago when W. E. Graham, merchant, post-man, city clerk, tossed the first ball to officially open Slocan's Senior Baseball League, till today's cockeyed game, baseball here has been as unpredictable and as crazy as those daffy Dodgers in their mad rush to the league's pennant. One team may be conquered and then conquer the conqueror of another and in turn may be conquered by the conquered of the conqueror. Get me? Well, that's as screwy as it has happened here.

Today, Lemon Creek making their debut in the league at the Slocan ball-park before a large turn-out, somewhat enhanced this situation by soundly trouncing those high-riding Albright Bayfarmers in a ridiculously outclassed exhibition of lop-sided baseball to topple Bayfarm right out of their short-held league leadership.

* * *

GOSSIP: Just as the war is playing havoc to the big leagues, it is also harassing the teams here. Bayfarm at one time considered top favorite, lost much of its prestige when Jeep Inamoto, Joe Akiyama and the pitching Toyota brothers all went to distant parts to work. Those players never even had the satisfaction of playing a single game with the exception of Mus Toyota who pitched and won the opening game. And now with the threat of losing Idy Idenouye, starry left fielder to Vernon, the team seems headed for certain doom.

Lemon Creek, although playing in the same schedule, is not included in the standings officially. Reason — too strong a team to singly represent a large project as its own.

Sandy Stein, the last time he was up here, proposed to donate his permanently possessed Ko Ishii cup that his champion Union Fish had won in the Vancouver's Japanese League. I think that the cup is too scared to be sacrificed to this league, especially when it is greatly doubtful if the league can finish its season. Why can't the sponsors get together and make one like they did last winter for the hockey league if it is really needed?

SLOCAN ALL - STARS WHALE DENVER 16 - 6 ON MAY 24TH HOLIDAY EXHIBITION GAME

NEW DENVER, May 24. — It is a well known fact that a gambler when given a task with a bounty to boot can overcome extreme obstacles to attain that goal.

Today, with cash at stake, Slocan ball - tossers known for their slick deck-shuffling proved they were money players when they invaded New Denver for the first time to blast out an almost incriminating victory to gain their long awaited revenge. And with the ball bounding over roofs, streets, and gutters from the small diamond, they unleashed their devastating power on the enemy with such a barrage of hits that the victim came out of the holocaust, a limping cripple.

The Slocan 'bluffers' still smarting under those shameful defeats that Shig Okumura's New Denverites had twice dealt before, this time had the real thing with 'bikes' and 'six nothings' as they devoured them with repeated 'bumps' with such a ravishing attack that their sweet vengeance was well nigh satisfied.

When they came out of the scramble the score sheet showed 25 hits for Slocan with everyone in the team having at least one hit. Idy Idenouye administered the most with 4 for 6 while Bud Akiyama got 3 for 6 with one home-run.

OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA FOR JAPANESE FAMILY WORKERS

- The Alberta Sugar Beet Industry can use this year more families for working Sugar Beets under contract, and for other farm work on irrigated farms. Beet thinning during May and June followed by other seasonable farm work is available until November 1st. Good winter housing is provided. Normal family life, association with your friends, and the opportunity to assist in Canadian Sugar Production will appeal to you.
- Consult your supervisor now for Beet Contract conditions, transportation and placement.
- There is opportunity for you in Alberta, the best Sugar Beet Area in Canada.

南部アルバータ州で
シュガービーツ及び
一般農園働き手募集

▲五、六両月間のビート・シンニングが終つた後の季節的農園働きが十一月一日まで有り冬も大丈夫なやうに立派な家の設備をしてゐます

▲皆さんのお友達と一緒に暮らせる家庭的な生活が出來てカナダの砂糖生産に助力さる好機會であります

▲請負條件、交通並に配置狀態については各地監督者にお尋ね下さい

CANADIAN SUGAR FACTORIES LIMITED
ALBERTA SUGAR BEET GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
RAYMOND, ALBERTA

BERRY GROWERS GET SUBSIDY AT 6 CENTS PER LB. FOR NO. 1

OTTAWA. — (C P) — Agriculture Minister Gardiner announced today that commercial manufacturers of strawberry, raspberry and loganberry jam will be subsidized in their processing of this year's berry crop. The purpose of this subsidy is to enable jam manufacturers to compete with the fresh fruit market for supplies while continuing to operate under the price ceiling on their finished product.

In a departmental statement, Mr. Gardiner said he considered the subsidy necessary to keep 1943-44 jam production at fully as high a level as that of 1942-43.

Under this plan, commercial jam manufacturers holding on March 31, 1943, a manufacturer's sale tax licence will include the subsidy in their paying price to the growers, later recovering the subsidy from the Agriculture Department.

The subsidy in British Columbia is six cents per pound of number one jam grade and four cents per pound of number two jam grade for strawberries, added to a minimum net purchase cost of six cents per pound. For raspberries it is three cents per pound, added to a minimum net purchase cost of 11 cents per pound. For loganberries it is three cents per pound, added to a minimum net purchase cost of six cents per pound.

Premier Hart Confers With Labour Minister

OTTAWA.—The Canadian Press reported that Premier John Hart of British Columbia had discussed with Labor Minister Mitchell the situation created by the "presence of Japanese in British Columbia."

Mr. Hart said he was still conferring with government officials here, but that no decision upon the subject under discussion had as yet been reached, and he had no statement to make.

Japanese Children Have Better Opportunities For Education Says Minister

VICTORIA. — Japanese children in British Columbia have opportunities for an education similar to approximately 1400 white children in the province who are taking the provincial government's "elementary correspondence school courses," explained Hon. H. G. T. Perry, minister of education, in a Daily Province report.

"It was arranged that the Security Commission should purchase at cost, from the department of education at Victoria, complete elementary school correspondence courses for all Japanese children of elementary school age.

"Japanese themselves arranged for competent instructors from among their own young men and women who had graduated from Canadian universities, to assist and supervise the education of the children. These instructors not only direct the studies but mark the examination papers. Thus, the Japanese children studying from the authorized courses have the advantage not enjoyed by white students of the same courses. They have personal direction and instruction."

The Security Commission assumed no responsibility in regard to high school studies, but the Japanese students in the studies usually given in such schools may subscribe for high school correspondence courses, continued the report, and pay for them in the same way that white children are doing.

"Here again they have the advantage over the white children, for they receive personal direction from university graduates of their own race," stated the report.

Extend Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Bunkichi Yamasaki and family of Welling, Alberta, wish to extend sincere thanks to their neighbors, friends and relatives for their acts of kindness and sympathy during their recent loss of their beloved daughter and sister, Haruye. Special thanks are extended to Rev. Kabayama and Miss Kobo Kabayama, the soloist.

Round the Towns . . .

Placements . . .

- Mr. A. Orlando of the Maple Leaf Mushroom Farm, Dawes Road and O'Connor Drive, which is a couple of miles east of Toronto, wishes to employ a cook, who will be paid by the ten Japanese men for whom he will cook. He will receive from $50 to $60 per month and board.

* * *

- Mr. J. Gardner Boultbee, Lac DesRoches, Bidgo Lake P.O., Cariboo, wishes to employ an experienced domestic and the husband would do the farming. They would like a couple with two boys in the family, if possible. Mr. and Mrs. Sumi, who have been employed by Mr. Boultbee, are leaving to be reunited with their family in the east. They recommend this home and have been very happy in this employment.

* * *

- Dr. W. F. Hamilton, Westmount (suburb of Montreal), Quebec, wishes to employ a Japanese couple. The man as chauffeur - gardener, etc., and the wife to be employed as domestic. There are just three adult members in the family. There are two bedrooms and a bathroom for the employees' use. The salary will be $90 per month.

Slocan Thespians Play To Packed Audience

SLOCAN CITY. — After several weeks of sleepless nights for everyone concerned, a second drama night went over with a bang to a tightly packed Saturday night audience here in Slocan on May 8th. The two plays, written by the Nisei Orson Welles, Hugo Yamamoto, "Woo is Me", and "It Had Her Screaming", had the spectators completely woo-ed and screaming in the aisles.

Director, master of ceremonies and writer, Mr. Yamamoto told this reporter about his many headaches before the play went on with such success. Leading men were hunted for high and low, the Monster in the second play decided to relocate east, and one actress shifted to New Denver, he recounted.

Talented singers were dished up by the scores in the musical end of the program. They were Sumi Honma, Nisei Dinah Shore; a terrific quartet formed by Ko-ko Shimizu, Kay Toyota, Molly Yanagisawa and Tamio Fujiwara and something new in Slocan — a trio with Mits Sonoda, Isamu Yano and Shigeki Sora.

The casts were as follows:

"Woo Is Me" — Hiromi Tanaka, Hugo Yamamoto, Marion Ikeda, Chie Yanagisawa and Mary Inouye.

"It Had Her Screaming" — Kay Toyota, Hugo Yamamoto, Mary Inouye and Joe Sato as the monster.

Proceeds of the play went to the schools in Bay Farm, Slocan and Popoff.

Mayor MacArthur Throws First Ball to Open Greenwood Baseball

GREENWOOD.—A most successful bazaar was held by the Green Roc Boys' and Girls' Club a week ago to raise funds for sports equipment and also for the Artcraft shop. Full-hearted support was given by hakujin and Japanese residents and the affair was one of the most successful events in Greenwood. Credit especially goes to the 'teen-age boys and girls who really did some work.

Softball is in full swing with a four-team Senior league, three-team Junior league and a four-team midget league and also an old men's team as well as a girls' team.

The official opening on May 9th saw Mayor MacArthur throwing the first ball in the game between the Japanese Old Men and the Hakujin Old Men.

Japanese evacuees are now busy clearing ground in empty lots next to the Sacred Heart School for the children's play ground. Young boys as well as old men are pitching in to do their share and a playground is rapidly taking shape.

WARNING !

WARNING IS GIVEN IN A TELEPHONE MESSAGE FROM SANDON THAT A JAPANESE HAD DIED OF POISONING AFTER EATING AN UNIDENTIFIED PLANT MIXED IN THE "WARABIS" HE HAD PICKED.

LEMON CREEK SCHOOL RUNNING UNDER MANY DIFFICULTIES

LEMON CREEK. — The Lemon Creek school was formally opened at the beginning of last month when the school assembled to hear addresses by Miss Hide Hyodo, school director, Mr. S. Burns, supervisor and Mr. C. Tanaka representing the Parent Teachers Association. Through the generosity of the P.T.A. each pupil was presented with a scribbler and a pencil at the conclusion of the brief ceremony.

Chairs that were lacking at the beginning have now arrived and every class is able to operate full day except for the first grade. However, none of the teachers have a desk and there are only eight classrooms with blackboards, six rooms using tiny bulletin boards and six with nothing at all.

There are 495 students taught by 25 teachers in the school. The teachers directed by Irene Uchida are:

Misao Hatanaka, Gladys Goromaru, Yumiko Suga, Tsuyuko Koyanagi, Hisako Suda, Itoko Deshima, F. Saito, T. Mitsuki, Y. Tanaka, K. Takahashi, R. Hirayama, C. Kimura, M. Goromaru, M. Takaoka, A. Marubashi, F. Maraki, S. Nakauchi, K. Takahashi, K. Ogura, M. Hirayama, M. Goromaru, H. Isoki, and Kaz Suga and S. Koyanagi, physical training directors.

* * *

Plans are being made by the aggressive staff to open the whole of the lower floor during club period for the art of public speaking. It is felt among the teachers that the Nisei as a whole have not been aggressive enough nor have shown initiative during pre - evacuation school days and that this should be of great help to them in making them self-confident.

A fire drill hall was held last week when the prefects aided to see that everyone was out of the school in double - quick time. There is a good school spirit prevalent and the [illegible] and the discipline is excellent.

Kaslo Enjoys A Day Of Sports On 24th

KASLO. —One of the most successful Sports Day in the city's [illegible] was written on the records on May 24th, last Monday.

M.C.'d by A. L. MacPhee, [illegible] items were run off smoothly and [illegible] residents as well as Japanese [illegible] had a carefree afternoon driving in nails, sawing logs and [illegible].

Japanese school children spent a memorable day eating ice cream and drinking pop. A baseball game was enjoyed at the ball-grounds in [illegible] Park. The Kaslo City Band supplied appropriate music for the day.

Kelowna Births

Born to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Yamada of Westbank at the Kelowna Hospital, a son on March 1[illegible].

Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. Sakamoto of Rutland at the Kelowna General Hospital, a daughter on March [illegible].

Born to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Yamaoka of Rutland at the Kelowna General Hospital, a daughter on March 12.

Born on April 23 at the Kelowna General Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. Yasuo Yamada of Westbank, a daughter.

GENEROUS DONATIONS

Generous donations from the following persons are gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian: Masa Ohara, Manitoba; Seiwa Oyama, Coaldale, Alberta; Katsuzo Kawaguchi, Taylor.

聯合艦隊司令長官 山本五十六海軍大將戰死

南太平洋で機上から戰鬪を指揮中

(聯合通信ニューヨーク發)東京放送の傳ふる所によれば日本の聯合艦隊司令長官山本五十六大將(五九)が本年四月に南太平洋の戰線で飛行機上から聯合艦隊の戰鬪に對する戰鬪を指揮中戰死した旨を報じて居た。右の戰鬪といふのは度々海戰の行はれた濠洲北部のニューギニア若しくはソロモン群島方面だらうと見られてゐる。彼は一九四一年十二月七日のパール・ハーバー襲擊を計畫し之れを實行した人であり戰時にマレー半島沖での英軍艦プリンス・オヴ・ウェールス及レパルス擊沈の計畫を指揮した海空共同の戰術力戰者で日本に於ける海軍戰術家の第一人者であり「ワシントンのホワイト・ハウスに於て米國との平和條約を指揮する」と豪語して有名になつてゐたものである。後任の聯合艦隊司令長官は古賀峯一大將(五八)で既に着任してゐるが同大將は元支那方面の日本艦隊司令長官で横須賀鎮守府司令長官から轉出したのである。

◎

(聯合通信ワシントン發)アッツ島の米軍は日本軍を三分させ今や同島を米國の手に回收する工作が進んでゐる旨米海軍省は發表してゐる。

(ニューヨーク發)の聯合通信は東京發のラヂオ放送が「アッツ島に於ける我の戰ひはこれからであり日本軍は前線基地から撤退しただけで米國側の宣傳してゐる最後の守り場から遙に遠い強固な地點に據つてゐるのだ」と報じてゐると傳へてゐる。

聯合國の空軍活動

(ロンドン發)英國の空軍はドイツに對して連日爆擊を加へてゐるが去る月曜日夜にはドイツのルール地方の重工業地に二千トン以上の爆彈を投下して史上未曾有の猛爆を敢行した。一方ロシア空軍も大活躍して一週間の間にドイツ機三百十三を擊墜(ロシアの損失六十機)、北アフリカの根據地から出動した英米空軍も四日間に二百九十三の獨伊機を破壞したと發表してゐる。

◎

(ワシントン發)ルーズヴェルト大統領と會談中なる英のチャーチル首相は去る月曜日イタリア國民に對して「ムッソリーニのファシスト政府を倒して、戰爭が破滅から免れる時間のある間に戰爭から手を引いたが良い」と忠告した。

共産國際聯盟解消

(モスコー發)一九一九年に世界革命を高揚するため組織されたコミンターン(共産黨國際聯盟)は愈々自身解消して各國の共産黨に對し之れが是認を求めてゐるが此結果ソヴエットと聯合諸國との協力は一層增大する事と見られてゐる。

肉類を四種類に分て制限

一週にクーポンを二枚宛使へる

一般に對するミート制限は五月廿七日から實施されてゐるが、今使つてゐるラーションブックのブラウン色のスペーアー「エー」クーポンを一週に二枚使用できるのであり制限されるミートは四つのグループに分れてゐて大体は次の如くなつてゐる。

▲エー―タックしたミートでクーポン一枚で半パウンド

▲ビー―大体骨なしのビーフやポークやヴイール等でクーポン一枚で四分の三パウンド

▲シー―大体骨つきのミートでクーポン一枚で一パウンド

▲デー―其他で一まいにつき一パウンドと四分の一

尚ソーセーヂ、ヘッドチーズ、ブロニー、リヴァー、キドネー等は制限外である。

ジャム生産を補助

(オタワ發)加政府のガーヂナー農相は本年のストローベリー、ラズベリー、ローガンベリー等のジャム生産に對して補助する事になつたと發表してゐるが本年のジャム製造を昨年度なみの量にする必要からである。

アルバータの首相 晩市で死去

(晩香坡發)世界で最初のソーシャル・クレヂット政府の首腦だつたアルバータ州のエーバーハート首相は五月廿三日晩市病院に於て死去した。晩香坡に休暇旅行中病氣になつたもので享年六十四歳。

野草に中毒 サンドンで死者

サンドンからカズローに電話で知らして來たところによると同地在住日本人でワラビ取りに行き何か野生の草をとつて來て食べたのに中毒して一人は廿六日夜遂に死去し他にも中毒した者があつて病院に入つてゐるといふが注意が肝要。

◎

(サンドン通信)日本人委員會運動部、學校、青年會合同主催の下に五月廿四日スポーツデーを擧行委員長の挨拶に始まつて多數のプログラムに從ひ老幼男女が一日を樂しく過ごした。

カズローだより

▲先週土曜日午後、スーツの上にオーヴァーオールを着込んで、東部行きのウエルフェア係り諸嬢その他をネルソンまで送つて行つたコシロンのトラックの後に便乗して、オンタリオ州方面視察旅行に赴いた本紙の編輯者トーマス・生山君から第一信が届いたが、其次便にある通りネルソンで他のインテリ達と一緒になる諸君を落ち合つてアタウンから東行する、コーチや賑やかな汽車旅行を續けてゐる▲先週初め半限州の視察旅行から歸つて來た本紙の前川記者は大陸日夜は二世ー…行ひ、土曜日夜にはカズロー交友會に招かれて二時間半以上に亘り見たまゝ聞いたまゝの東部の模樣を話したが、あとで「そんなだつたら行きたい氣がする」と語つてゐる人もあつた▲二十四日のヴィクトリア・デーにはカズローのスポーツデーが擧行された、クートネイアン紙の編輯者アーニー氏も樂隊に加はつてラッパを吹奏、トラックで朝から市内を驅け廻りブーブードンドンと景氣をつけ、パークには百のカズロー人總出でといふ盛況でスポーツ其他各種の競技が行はれた。

婚約と結婚

▲ケローナに移動した森勢平氏三男研三氏は今回小林武義、岡田立藏兩氏夫妻の仲介で同地の小林寛氏長女いさを嬢との間に婚約成立し四月廿五日小林氏宅に於て擧式する豫定である▲スローカンの上山悦三郎氏長男猛氏と中川貞二郎氏四女正子嬢とは難波登氏夫妻の媒酌で五月十五日同地郵便局長グレハム氏宅に於て同氏司式の下に結婚、上市氏宅で披露した。

死亡

▲アルバータ州ウエストング在住の山崎文吉氏五女春代さん(二三)はレスブリッヂのガルト病院にて療養中五月十日死去十五日レスブリッヂ葬儀社に於て梅山教師司式の下に告別式執行、春代さんの通つてゐた學校、教師、山崎氏の地主ソイルド氏などからの供花や各方面の同情に對し山崎家では深謝してゐる▲ニューデンヴァーの新井倉造氏(六〇)は五月十二日脳部に裏傷して十四日死去、葬儀は十六日晩香坡開教使司式のもとに行はれた▲山本喜三郎氏(二五)はニューデンヴァー病院にて加療中だつたが五月十七日死去十九日中山教師司式の下に葬儀を執行▲サンドンの神奈川縣人五十嵐吉(七〇)は五月十七日病死日本人コミテー葬儀の下に十八日通夜十九日同胞ソウギを執行▲タシメの神奈川縣人角田品太郎氏は五月八日同地病院にて病死、九日ソウギ執行▲タシメの上手七藏氏は四月廿九日病死、翌三十日通夜が營まれ五月一日ソウギ執行された▲クイベックの佐藤信次氏夫人きさゑさんは昨年の夏以來病氣療養中であつたが五月二十五日午後十時遂に死去した。

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●男用仕事パンツ▲カリブーブランド(ダークブルー)一弗七十五仙▲同カーキ一弗八十五仙、二弗廿五仙▲男用仕事靴下五十仙▲ボーイス・アンダーウェア上、下ペンマンス七一號一弗五十八仙▲ボーイス・夏アンダウェア▲アトランチック・コンビネーション六十九仙▲スーパーニット・コンビネーション六十九仙(以上は送料不要)●米ヌカ百斤一弗五十五仙▲大豆百斤六弗六十仙▲塩鮭十五弗十仙(最低五十斤箱)▲塩鰊廿五斤箱三弗七十五仙五十斤箱五弗九十五仙(以上は晩市渡し値段)●日本薬品はまだ沢山ありますから御注文下さい送料は私共で持ちます

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故 田中榮助

山口縣人故田中榮助氏去る三月廿七日レヴェルストーク病院に於て死去仕候節はスリーヴァレーキャンプ御一同様の特別の御配慮に依り葬儀萬端滞りなく相營み故人の遺骨は御下げ渡しの上佛教會に安置し遺産整理其他の後始末に就ては山崎氏が保管する事に相成、新屋新助、今井タネ兩氏が御世話に相成候右御通知申上候

一九四三年五月十七日

世話人 瀧澤新平 新屋新助 門脇勝樹 島崎勇夫 川崎ヲ樹 今井タネ 中川佐太郎 出口庄助

スリーヴァレーキャンプ同胞御一同様 外知友御各位

夫 倉藏 儀 [illegible] 五月十二日ニューデンヴァー [illegible] (神奈川縣人) [illegible]

春代 儀 [illegible] 十五日レスブリッヂ [illegible] (香川縣人) 父 山崎文吉 [illegible]

息 一郎 儀 [illegible] ニューデンヴァー [illegible] (靜岡縣人) 父 山本喜三郎 [illegible]

父 品太郎 儀 [illegible] 五月 [illegible]

夫 七藏 儀 [illegible] 廿九日タシメ [illegible] 三十日 [illegible] 五月一日 [illegible] 妻 [illegible]

「これならまづやつて行ける」生活に關する限りでは大体不安はない

アルバータ、マニトバ兩州南部訪問記（其の二）

レスブリッヂに着いたのは五月二日の日曜日夕刻であつた。こゝは南部アルバータ州の中心地で、可成り大きなきれいな町である。町のもとをオールドマン・リヴアーといふのが西東に流れて居り、大体それを境にして日本人移住者は河北、河南に大別し兩地域にそれぞれ會をつくつて統一をはかり、更に兩者が聯絡するといふやうにしてゐる。そしてレスブリッヂの東北方にはコールハースト、キッヅ、ノーブルフオード、バコンス等があり、北東にかけてはダイアモンドシテー、ショーネッシー、ピクチアビユート、アイオンス、フリング、チユリッヂがあり、東方はコールデール、バーンウエル、テーバー、南方はレスブリッヂ市外にスターリング、レイモンド、ウエリング、マグラス、更に遠く西南方にはグレンウッド、ヒル（スプリングに居た者は今年全部他へ移轉した）に分れて五百四十六家族が此等の地域に散在し二千六百六十四人の移住者が居住してゐる。而してそれらの各地方にはレスブリッヂを中心にして汽車やバスの便があり、自動車を使用してゐる日本人も相當あつて用事のあるものはドシドシ出て來るので、レスブリッヂの市内ではいつでも五人や十人の日本人を見かける。ビー・シー・セキユリテーコミッションのアルバータ州代表の事務所もこゝにある。

今春雇主を替へて 色々と調整

三日の月曜日には先づコミッションの事務所を訪問、ラッセル氏と會つて一と通りの様子をきいたが、移住日本人五百四十六家族中移轉を（雇主を替へること）を申し込んだ百七十余家族の大方は日本人コミテーの協力を得て解決したし、「未だ不滿のある者は全く少部分で大体七十五パーセントの者は滿足してゐる」と説明してゐた。之は何も皆が皆完全に滿足してゐるといふわけではなくて「これなら先づやつて行ける」といふ心持の者をも含んでの事であらう。しかし何れにしても、生活に關する限りでは、ラッセル氏も言つて居られた通り不安はないやうである。ビート働きは短い期間に仕遂げなければならぬ仕事なので、働き手の少い家族は何うしても充分なる生活費をかせぐ事が出來ない。ビート働きのほかに雜務勞働の收入があるにしても生活費に不足を來たす場合がある。そんな時にはコミッションから補助してくれる。其の方法の大体は家庭の純收入から三分の一（ビート働きに對する報酬といふわけで）を差引き殘る三分の二を救濟率で割り、不足する分だけ補助するといふ仕組になつてゐる。救濟率は二人二十弗を基準にして夫れ以上は一人増す毎に五弗宛加へるといふやり方で、例へば六人家族で六百弗しか收入がなかつたとすれば其の三分の一を引いた四百弗を救濟率の四十弗で割ると十ケ月分となり、それだけは生活費があるといふ勘定だから二ケ月分だけ補助するのである。そして此の生活費は家賃はいらぬのだから主として食料品に充てられるわけである。

家族の移轉といふのは、雇主と家族が合はなかつたり、住居や耕作面積が適合しなかつたり、又は雇主が改善を實行しなかつたりする場合之れを調整し、[illegible]なるところへ移るといふのが主要原因で、今年は其の調整が大体出來るわけだから何かにつけて昨年よりも働きよいであらう。

一年前に比へ狀態は改善

日本人に對する理解もウンと進む

アルバータ州の日本人移住地には至る所に炭坑がある。主な燃料である石炭はそれらの炭坑から直接買へる。一トン三弗廿五仙も出せばコック用の石炭が得られるが三弗五十仙でもある。配達料は一トン一弗だが、多くは地主のトラックで運んで貰へる。食べ物は數寄でタマゴなども今頃ダズン二十仙であるが二ダズン廿五仙で買へる時もある。豚など一匹乃至半分宛で買ひ、秋から冬にかけて家の外につるしてあり、必要な丈けづつ切つて食べられるのだから、とても經濟的であり、それで色々なものをつくつて貯藏しても置けるのである。好い地主の家になると家の周りの造作など手傳つてやると豚を殺すたびに其の半分をくれたりタマゴをくれたりするさうである。

所謂地主の中には此の前の大戰後に麥作一段落一万エーカー持つて廣野に入り込み、[illegible]サーをこしらへ夫れにペンキを塗つて使用するといふほどの有様で勤苦精勵して農園を經營するに到つたものもある。人種はハンガリアン、ドイツ、オランダ、スコッチ、ノールウエー、ポーランド、ユーゴースラヴイア、英國系等々雜多で、勿論良いものもあれば惡いのもあるのだが、日本人にとつて惡いと言へる點は、農家の中には收入の點から言つても自ら低い生活に甘じてゐて日本人にも地主と同じ生活をして貰ひたいといふのがある事などである。例へばハンガリア人の中にはブレッドに豚の脂を塗いたものを附けて水だけで食つて仕事はウンとする、地主がポンドの水を飲んでゐるのだから日本人もそれで滿足して貰ひたいといふやうなのもあるが、日本人の方は是までの生活程度からして到底そんなものに我慢は出來ないといふ事になる。ハウスにしても是れまでは夏のビートシーズンだけ働きに來るのだから殆んど問題にならなかつたのである。第一日本人に對する理解がなかつたのだが、それも過去一年間の接觸と努力で、日本人の眞價も漸次認められ、互に理解し合ひ協調する事によつて、一年前に比べると狀態はウンと改善されたと言へるであらう。そして地主の中には、日本人もやがては獨立して農園を經營するやうにと色々と好いサゼッションをしてくれるものや、援助もしてやらうといふ風な態度に出るものもあるといふ事である。

學校に關しては殆ど滿足

ハイスクールにも無月謝で行ける

白人に好感化を及ぼす日系學童

荒川四日にはセキュリテーコミッションの首席コリンス氏等がピクチユアビユートで日本人ミーティングを催ふ事になつてゐると聞いたので、先づ北方に向ふことにした。用事でレスブリッヂに出て來て居た會見に出席する久保氏に會つたので案内を頼み、家へ歸つて行く他の人々とバスに同乘してピクチユアビユートまで行き、同地で購買組合の主任をやつて居られる阿村牧師夫妻や小坂氏御夫妻其の他多くの方々に會つた。

そこで今晩の宿をかりやうと思つてゐる佐久本鐵雄氏の家は、同じピクチユアビユートでも大部北の方である。幸ひ同方面から志賀恒衛門氏が自動車をもつて來て居られたので乘せて貰ひ佐久本君の家へ着いたのは夜の九時頃であつたが、同君は五六十哩も遠方へポタート積みの仕事に行つてまだ歸つてゐなかつた。兄さん其他家族の人たちの元氣な顔を見て喜び合ひ、志賀氏や久保氏と共に折柄來訪中だつたアイオンスプリングの先住者深瀬氏からポタートの作り方や其時節方法などを話合ひ話をきいた。佐久本君等も今年はポタートを相當作る筈である。其のうちに佐久本君が歸つて來た。同君は河北の日本人相互援助會の役員をやりメーソンコミテーの一人として大いに活動してゐる。同夜は三時近くまで語り合ひ翌朝も更に話して、日本人委員會の成立經過やコミッションや農家との交渉は移轉の問題など話し、事情をきく事が出來たが、日本人の組織力には白人も驚嘆してゐるとの事である。それもその筈、移住者の中には[illegible]で二十年來も苦闘した經驗を有する者もあり、其の方面の組合や團體の經驗を備へてゐる者も少くないのである。

力を入れる必要がある日白の友交

日本人が最も心を用ゐる問題の一つである學校に關しては九十九パーセントまでは滿足すべき狀態にあつて、ハイスクールにも自由に無月謝で行けるのであるが、[illegible]しいことには、日本人學童のキチンとしたみなりと、行儀がよく勉強心と向上心の強いことが同方面の白人學童にも好い影響を與へ、日本人學童が白人のお手本となるといつた有様で、白人の家庭的にも風俗の上にも、白人に好い感化を及ぼしてゐると佐久本君は語つて居た。しかし移住日本人は[illegible]一般的には日本人が社交するといふまでには未だ到つて居らず、又其組織も今のところではないが、此の問題は今後の方でも研究してゐるといふ事である。移住者の中には既に永住するつもりで[illegible]へ來てゐる者もあるが戰時中だけ居住するつもりで居る者も[illegible]

意氣は軒昂

ビートを作る 青木元學園長

最近買ひ入れたといふ佐久本君の自動車で同君と共にピクチユアビユートの町に出て行つたのは五月五日の事であつた。[illegible]

たるものが目につく。同氏の息は多季中ロッキー山中のバーミス伐木キャンプに從事したのであるが彼の間に相當に心にかけてゐて昨年には許めなかつた書物も味讀する事が出來たと喜んでゐると話してきかせるなど、アルバータの[illegible]ごしようによつては決して退屈なものでない事を語つてゐた。[illegible]

ヨリンス氏との會合まで多少の時間があるのを幸ひ、同地に來られて居たアイオンスプリングの久岡市[illegible]氏の好意で同氏の立派な自動車に乘せて貰ひピクチユアビユートの町を一巡して見て廻つた。[illegible]

[illegible]のだ。（[illegible]生）

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不羈の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙 六ヶ月前金二弗

總裁兼發行人 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 近藤庄太
同 伊藤良一
工場部 辻弘太郎

社説

日系學童の教育狀態

インテリアタウンと平原二州

ビーシー州政府のベリー文相は「日系兒童は白人學童よりも教育に關しては良い機會を與へられてゐる」と説明した旨プロヴィンス紙は報道してゐるが、これを讀んだ吾々は、一体文相は日本人學童の行つてゐる學校のやり方を熟してゐるのであるか、それとも誤つてゐるのであるか、その判斷に苦しむ次第である。

インテリアタウンに於ける日系學童が、「色々な便宜を享受してゐる」と稱する長文の説明なるものが文相によつてなされたものであるか否かは吾々の知るところでないが、吾々の學童が、そんなにも「大きな便宜」を得てゐるといふことも知らなかつたのは寧ろ吾々の驚きである。文相によると日系學童はビーシー州の通信教授の便宜を得てゐるばかりでなく「カナダの大學を出た二世男女の有能なる指導者から教へを受けてゐるので、同じ課程にある白人學童よりも有利な立場にある」といふのである。

而してベリー文相は「日系學童は、ハイスクールの通信教授についても白人學童と同じ方法で其の教程を買つて勉強することが出來るのである」と説明したといふが、こゝでも英字紙報道では、日系學童は二世の大學出から個人的な指導を受けてゐて白人學童よりも好い條件で勉強してゐるといふことになつてゐる。

しかしながら、事實を少し調べれば以上の報道は多少間違ひであることが判る。ごく最近レモンクリーキから來た報告によると、同地の學校では教師のデスクは一つもなく、ブラックボードのある教室は入つただけで、六教室では小さな廣告板を代用して居り他の六教室には夫れさへない有樣である。そして教師達の九十九パーセントは大學生どころか、ハイスクールを出たての者が多く、彼等は低い賃銀の給料で色々と苦心しながら長時間働いてゐるのである。通信教授で勉強してゐるハイスクール生徒が二世の大學出から「個人的な指導を受けてゐる」と稱されてゐる點についても、之れらの教師等が無報酬で時間外の餘暇に夜おそくまでかゝつて其の準備をしてゐるものであることを指摘しなければならぬ。

吾々の知る限りでは、日系學童は通信教授の課程に對して白人學童以上に、全部では相當額を支拂はされてゐる。遠隔の地にある白人學童は多くの場合鐵道費二弗を除く外は全然無料であると吾々はきかされてゐる。又、たま／＼夫れ／＼の地方の學校に入學出來る者があるにしても、親たちは彼等のなけなしの財布から子供等の月謝を支拂つてゐるといふ事實もあるのである。

要するに文相は、日系學童が通信教授により、他の千四百餘名の通信教授を受けてゐる白人學童よりも有利な立場にあるといふ點のみを指摘することにより、他の多くの移動した日系學童が甚だしき不滿足なる狀態のもとにおかれてゐることには敢て觸れやうとしないのだといふほかない。

◇

平原州に移住してゐる日本人家族は、激しいビート働きで苦痛はあり色々な點で不便や不滿はあらうけれども、日本人が最も力を入れる子供の教育に關してだけは殆んど完全に近い滿足狀態にあるといへる。

彼等はパブリックスクールの初等科は勿論のことハイスクールにも月謝なしで近在の學校に通學できる。人家が密集してゐないために通學するに遠いといつても、それ／＼のセンターに學校があり、ハイスクールもある。そして大抵はスクールバスの便があつて通校には何等の支障はないのである。殊に最も良いことは、先住の白人兒童と何等の差別がないことである。それはかりではない。頗る親切に取扱はれてゐて尊敬をさへかち得てゐる。

先般セキュリテーコミッションの首腦ゴリンジ氏と共にアルバータ州の日本人在住地を廻つて日本人コミテーと會談したリスター氏もこの教育問題に關しては特に言及して「インテリアタウンに於ける子供と平原州の子供は全然違ふ。インテリアでは子供に對し滿足な教育は出來ない。彼等はワイルドに育ち悪習に染む危險がある」と指摘し、この子供の教育に關する點からしても、平原州に在住してゐる者はインテリアに居る者よりも滿足しなければならぬのだと強調してゐたほどである。

親たちにしても、個人々々の事情によつて多少の違ひはあるにしても、多くの人々は全く新しい環境に於て、それに對應する新生活開拓に一家擧つて努力し、曾て味つたことのない眞の家族的生活を享受し得て更に喜び勇んで働かうとしてゐる者も少くない。かうした家庭雰圍氣の中で育つ子供の將來と夫れに相反する者の行く末に如何に大きな開きが出來てくるであらうかは、けだし人々の想像以上のものであるだらう。

〜ござはたちて〜

猪又 [illegible]月

カズローのチエリーや咲きて一年の過去の思ひ出多きこの頃

明日の世も知れぬ移動の地にて病みまた遠く人の身こそ思はる

移動地に只老ゆる身の樂しみは作る野菜の畑の見廻り

半歳の妻思ひて移動地に送る月日のいとも長さよ

太平の洋は名のごと穏かに早やなれかしと祈り眠りつ

梅月兄におくる

[illegible] 生

我が友のたより嬉しく讀みにけり新しの旅に出づると知らせ

たれかれに逢はむ嬉しみ胸うつつ君は立つらむ遙き旅路に

日きうある旅にしあれば大き夢身に負ひつつ君のせはしかるべし

旅のたより紙上に讀まむ樂しみを心に持ちて君を送るなり

アルバータの春

[illegible] 舞

晴るかす霞もかすむ平原の風はげしアルバータの春

慣れぬ身は微風なきこの村も住めば都ぞレイモンドの町

ブリヂリバー 月 生

想ひ出す春に祈りけり默禱

入院の母が手編みしスエタかな

本紙に援助を感謝

アルバータ州レイモンド方面の有志親和會、マグラスの山本壽一氏マニトバ州イーブピルの谷口六三郎氏からニューカナデアン維持の寄附金を頂きました事を紙上で厚謝致します

ニュー カナデアン

サンドンから更に山働へ

スロカン方面からもボツ／＼出動

（サンドン通信）カムループス附近三十餘哩のキントレーにあるボンドザー・パインランバー會社のロッグ切出しに左の九名が五月十四日出動した。冬季に若し仕事がなくなれば再びサンドンへ歸住するといふ諒解の下に轉出したのである。

中田金五郎、友次由五郎、相良虎己、井出小四郎、渡邊富藏、ターク竹田、宇井秀雄、木村アト、ゴラ、藤本要

セキュリテーコミッションでは在住者に多少とも自然に依る慰安を與へ且つ村の美化を目ざすべく空地を利用して小公園の建設を始め、數名の人員を雇傭して着々造築を進めて居り既に庭石の配置や樹木の植込も濟み、來るべき夏頃には在住者の目を樂しませる事とならう。サンドン在住同胞間には初夏と共に野球運動が盛んになり、パブリック、ハイ校及び青年、中年の各チームが出來て毎夕試合を行ひ熱球をかつ飛ばしてゐる。又サンドン婦人會では此程石鹸の作り方講習をやつたが十五日の土曜日には油揚げ作り方の講習會を開き斯うして少しづつでも生活費の節約をなしてゐる。（杉万岩藏）

山呑句會の作品から

輕裝に變る舗道や暮の春 白百合

行く春や雨にこぼるゝ松の花 風葉子

惜春の一句を殘す日記かな 睡交

大河のゝ春を流す濁りかな 月舟

行く春や去年の今日の旅思ふ 万年青

雨そぼつ畑の青さや春暮るる 雫

遲れ咲く葉蔭の花に殘る春 雀村

行く春や日毎に乾く土の色 芳月

◇

（ナカスプ通信）僕の盲腸も漸く治りました。脚の方も近いうちに×光線で見て貰ひ好かつたら退院するつもりです。スローカンヴアレーの諸君もボツ／＼働きに行くやうです。週二回船の出る度に働きに行く人を見かけます。道路キャンプからパラデーに行つて歸る人もあるし此所に居るおかげで時々舊知の人に會ふ事が出來ます。こゝのソートミルにも四五日前から九名の若い人が働いて居ます。ホテルのコックも此の間から働きはじめ全部では當地で二十數名の日本人が働いてゐるでせう。デモクラシー獲得のために大いに戰つて下さい。ニューカナデアンの諸君の努力に對し深く感謝してゐます（内田武）

体面を保て

東部に來る日本人も自重が必要

吾々は去る三月にスローカンからオンタリオ州に移動して來た者であり州内の伐木キャンプ又は市内に於て働いてゐる者である。そして吾々は互に日本人の体面をけがさぬやうに心がけて居るので非常に好感を持たれてゐる。然るに先週用事のためポートアーサー市に出て見たところ、ホテルのメードの話では先月ビーシー州より來た二人の日本人がホテルにとまり其の晩ルームで飲食してそこら一面をよごしたまゝ出て行くといふ事があり、其のため他の日本人が大いに迷惑してゐる。今後東部に來る日本人はお互に一層自重して貰ひたいと思ふ。（エム生）

◇

（オンタリオ州ウイノナ通信）ウイノナ（又はジョーダンステーション）はレーキ・オンタリオの湖岸にあり、僕等の家は湖岸に建つて居ります。湖から僅に百尺ばかりです。氣候もよく、住みやすい所です。コミションの世話にならず自分等の力で生活して行く所に意義があらうかと思つて居ります。キャンプに居るよりも一家内が共に生活して行く事だけでも良くはないかと思ひます。若し青年達の二家で、働く事の出來る者が三人乃至四人あれば生活して行けると思ひます。（宮坂滿藏）

◇

（オンタリオ州チャザム通信）オンタリオ州内で働いてゐる多くの二世中平松義雄君（元晩香坡に居られた平松國作氏の長男）ほど好い職を得て居る者はあるまい。同君の働いて居る所はブレンヘイム町とチャザム町の中間にあるトンプソン氏の宅でガーデナーである。トンプソン氏は三つの會社を有し八百エーカーの土地持で百萬長者と呼ばれてゐる。平松君の月給は百弗で彼の居所はパーラー、ベッドルーム各一室のほかにバスルームで獨立家屋があり、パーラーにはラヂオからチェスターフィールド式椅子まで備へられてある。トンプソン氏の息二人のうち一人は戰線に他は大學に行つてゐるが平松君はトンプソン氏夫妻から我子の如く可愛がられて居る。（ターエム生）

財産處分の取極めをするため 領政府國務省のマクファーソン氏が出晩

「出來るだけ早く手續きして對應する必要がある」

（晩香坡發）オタワ政府國務省の代表でカストヂアンの顧問たるマクファーソン氏の言ふところでは日本人財産賣却の廣告が近く新聞に出るだらうといふがカストヂアン事務所では其の準備を進めてゐるので或裁判によつて夫れを阻止する行動がとられない限り政府は賣却處分を實行するだらうと見られてゐる。マクファーソン氏は日本人所有財産賣却の整理をするためにオタワから來晩したのである。

（晩香坡發）○ノーリス、マクジナン法律事務所はカムローにある移動日本人財産擁護協會に對し、今後の日本人財産處分を阻止するには裁判によるほかなく、既にカストヂアンによつて處分が開始されやうとしてゐるので出來るだけ早く其の手續きをとした方がよいと通知した。而して其の手續きに關しては最初考へられてゐたやうに諮問委員會に對してインジャンクションを申請することは同委員會が閣令によつて任命されたものでなく單に財産處理についての助言を求めるだけのものであるところからして之れでは不充分だといふことが判つたと右の手紙は述べて居り、最も適當と思はれる方法はエキスチェカー・コート（上級裁判所）に請願することであり、それも日本國籍者と歸化人との二た通りにするか夫れとも財産擁護協會のメンバーに代つて數名の者が連名で請願することにするといふ手があり辯護士の方では後者が最も適當だと考へてゐるが未だ研究中であるといふ。

インタン者の財産 競賣廣告現る

（晩香坡發）先週土曜日の英字紙上には前記カストヂアンから次の財産競賣廣告が出されてゐるが之れはインターンされてゐる者の所有財産である如くだ。△西第五街二五△オスロー街八三七七△同八八三一△東カドバ街八四〇△同八四六△同五六一△同六五六△東第五街二七九△パウエル街三三七△コロンビア街二〇四〇△ルル島第三ロード二〇三、二〇五△バーナビーのユニオン街三九〇六

各地方より屆く運動資金

トロント方面でも委員會組織さる

（カズロー發）日本人所有財産擁護のための運動資金は土地のデスクリプションと共にトロント、レヴエルストツク、グリーンウッド、ローズベリー、スローカンヴアレー方面から纏めて送り屆けられるほか各地に散在する個人からも屆いてゐる旨同財産擁護協會本部の信夫幹事から發表されてゐる。トロントでは右のために最近會が組織されて△委員長北川英三郎△幹事有門アーニー上△會計水谷儀一郎△監査役高橋幸三郎△委員二階堂義大井藤吉の諸氏が役員に擧げられてゐるが同方面に在住する移動者で未だ入會してゐない向きは委員長（クルー街二〇〇）又は幹事（カレッヂ街四〇のリイチムンド・エー）と渡りをつけて貰ひたいと希望されてゐる。尚トロントからの報道では白人も右の運動に大なる關心を示してゐる。

教會の年會

財産強制賣却や 追放に反對決議

（晩香坡發）カナダ合同教會のビー・シー州年會では日本人個人持財産を政府が所有者に相談なしで賣却する事に反對する決議を「日本人」といふ言語を表記しないで行つた。決議文は次の點を強調してゐる。

『カナダに生れカナダ市民としての敎へを受けてゐる者を大量的に追還するといふが如き請願はキリスト信者の本心に相反しカナダ國内の統一を亂すものであり國外から將來の戰爭を起さしめるが如き自然的な反動を惹起することになる。又政府が所有者の承諾なしで私有財産を賣却する事はそれらの人々が特別な人種乃至はその身元が特別な國民である事に限られてゐるので反對する。而して人種又はその祖先が異つてゐるからといふのでカナダの法律をその人間に對して異つた方法で適用する事にも反對するものである』

○

（晩香坡發）オレンヂメン團體ビー・シー州大會では、戰後日本人全部をカナダから日本へ送還する事を主張すると共に沿岸にある日本人財産の賣却に贊意を表明、其賣上げ高は捕虜收容所及び日本人送還の費用に充てることを主張する決議を通過した。

炭坑就働者

制限の規定を 領政府が停止

先週木曜日の日刊新聞に領政府が炭坑就働者に關して廣告し「閣令は州の規定に係はりなく十六歳以上の男子を炭坑に雇傭することが出來る（婦人は十八歳以上だつたら坑外に就働できる）ことを發表してあつたが之れは日本人としても關心を寄せる事である、ビーシー州では二十餘年前に炭坑夫のライセンスを持つ者でなければ坑内で働く事を禁ずる規定を實施したがライセンスを受ける資格の中には英語を知つてゐる程度たることといふ點があつた。而して今回の閣令には日本人云々坑に就くことを特に指示してはなかつたが、先きの州内奥地に於ける山林就働に關する閣令と同じ效果をもたらすものと見られるのである。

監視人付で捕虜を働かす

アルバータのシユガービート畑に

（レスブリッヂ發）捕虜を南部アルバータ州のシユガービート畑に今週から就働させる事になつた旨ビーシーセキユリテー・コミシヨンのアルバータ州代表テイラー氏は發表してゐる。ビートの間引きに捕虜使用の申請が領政府當局に對して行はれてゐたのが今回勞働、國防の兩省當局より認可されたもので十人が一組となつて一日八時間働き、收容所から畑への送り迎へにトラックで行ひ監視人附で就働させると説明されてゐる。先づ二組をレイモンド地方へ送つて早速仕事をさせる筈で必要に應じて更に數組も送る計畫である。

カナダ内のキヤンデー用の砂糖消費は約一億パウンドでいよいよ事に割當られるやうだが國內の人口一人當り約十パウンドである。家庭のキヤンデー用に一週半パウンドも振り向けられるのはカナダ人ま（?）そしてバターやキヤンデー全部は昨秋アルバータ州で產出されたのだ

ロッキーの山を越ゆれば 自由と健康と希望がある

アルバータ、マニトバ兩州南部訪問記（其の一）

梅月高市

四月もの待つ者の焦る頃これまでとを手帳の端に書きつけて五月一日の午後カズローを後にし、五月始めの二週間をアルバータ、マニトバ兩州南部地方の日本人移住地訪問旅行に費やして五月十七日の朝カズローへ歸つて來た。ロッキーの山を越ゆれば、西は敵性水域を鎖るとはいひつゝ、いまの日本人の多くの者にとつては活動するにもはしからぬ地、或は天地かくまする廣大にして有らゆる人々をあたゝかく抱擁し、人の心も朗らかく、新生命を躍動せんとする者を喜び迎へる肥沃の大平野

私の今度の旅行の目的は、この多くの者にとつての新天地であるアルバータとマニトバの兩平野に於て過去一ケ年の苦鬪を終へ全く新しき經驗をつんで、今春に第二年目の力鬪を始めやうとしてゐるシユガービート耕作地への移住日本人を訪問し、あの人たちの生活を實地に見聞してくるにあつたのであるが、隣といつても近くて半哩、大抵は二三哩から六七哩はなれて廣大な地域に散在してゐるのであり、それを限られた短時日の期に廻らうとしたのだから、ごく少數の人々にしか會へなかつたけれども、日本人が移住してゐる地域のあらかたには足を踏み入れる事が出來たので、凡その樣子はのみ込めたやうに思ふ。

平原州といへば、太平洋のやうにただ濶いばかりで何の變化もなく、そこに住むに堪へ得られない所だといふ風に想像してゐる人もあるであらうが、決してさうではない。アルバータ州では晴れた日にはロッキー山脈も見られる。河もあれば林もある。ビーシー州のやうな常綠樹こそ多くはなけれ、殊にマニトバ州にはレッド・アシニボイン兩河の河べりその他到るところに林がある。冬は寒いといつても其のために生きて居られないといふわけでもなく、家の中はビーシーの不完全な家よりも餘つぽど暖かいといふ。水はビーシーよりもたしかに惡くて不便ではあるが其のために健康を害するといふわけでもなく、ジメ／＼しないので寧ろ健康にはよいのである。野菜なども肥料いらずで何んでも美事に成熟する。ウォーターメロンでもカンタロープでもおいしいのができる。景色のこまやかな日本に育つた者にとつてはビーシーの自然でさへ物足らなく思はれるであらう。それが平原州になると一層荒つぽく見ゆるのは事實であるが、しかしあくまで雄大な天と地にはまたすてがたい眺めもある。空もきれいで、オーロラも見られる。そして殺風景とのみも云へない。マニトバ州の河の近くに住む者は夏にはホタルも眺められる。全く新しき自然と環境に馴れるまでには暫らくのタイムはかゝるであらうが、それと融和すれば其所からは違つた詩も生れて來るだらうし、冬は長いといつても心がけ次第ではつしりと勉強も出來るであらう。

私は平原州の生活を故意に良いもの、美しいものに摘からうと試みてゐるのではない。短い期間に大きな仕事を仕遂げなければならぬシユガービート作りはたしかに過勞である。けれども凡そ働ける者のすべてが一家揃つて土にまみれて汗をしぼり、親子そろつて苦勞を分ち勵まし合ひ、困難なる仕事を成し遂げる喜びは、何ものにも代へがたい尊いものであるだらう。中には「こちらに來てはじめて地に足のついた眞の生活を味ふことができた」と生きがひのある生活を喜んでゐる者もある。

數多い家庭の中には、働けない者が多かつたり、病人が出たりして、餘りにも激しい境遇の變轉に對應する準備のために、希望を持ち得ないでゐる者もあるであらうが、概していへば、移住者たちは頗る健康であり、一ケ年の辛苦を實際に克服し得た誇りと、昨年の經驗を通して今年こそはといふ氣構へで、何れも望みをいだいて生活して居り、インテリアンにゐる者には想像も出來ないであらうほどの士氣の高さを示してゐる。人々には運、不運といふものもあるであらうが、生活を元氣づけ希望あるものにする第一の要素は、何といつても、置かれたる環境を冷靜に客觀的に理解しベストを盡くして其の改善に努力するにあるであらう。まだ數は少くても、中にはビーシー州に居た時よりも好い生活をなし得てゐる人もある。こんな氣持のよい所はないといふので永住することを考へてゐる人もあるのだ。のびのびとした雰圍氣も、人々の享受してゐる自由さも、ロッキーの西に居る者には想へ得られないものであるのだ。（以下六面へ續く）